14 recently installed at Delhi will be primarily used for carrying out research on the development of models for medium range weather forecasting i.e. for the period 3—10 days in advance.

(b) No ready-made models for forecasting of monsoon exist anywhere in the world. Models therefore will have to be developed in India. It is targetted that by 1992 medium range weather forecast would become available.

CRAY-X-MP 48 computer

176. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) by when Government are likely to have a more powerful computer like CRAY-X-MP 48; and

(b) whether any efforts are being made to produce this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) India has recently acquired a Super Computer CRAY-X-MP 14 for the use in weather forecasting and acquisition of one more such comparable super computer for Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore is visualised. At present, there is no proposal with Department of Electronics for acquisition of more powerful computer like CRAY-X-MP 48.

(b) Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT) and Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) are engaged in research, design and development of a powerful computer based on parallel processing architectures.

मच्छरों से फैलने वाले रोगों में वृद्धि

177 **डा० रमाकर पांडेय** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मच्छरों से फैलने वाले रोगों में लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : (क) और (ख) मच्छरों से पैदा होने वाली बीमारियों, जैसे मलेरिया और फाइलेरिया के प्रकोप में कमी आई है, लेकिन 1987 की तुलना में 1988 के दौरान जापानी एनसेफलाइटिस की घटनाओं में वृद्धि हुई है।

देश में 1986 से 1988 तक मलेरिया, जापानी एनसेफलाइटिस और फाइलेरिया जैसे मच्छरों से पैदा होने वाली बीमारियों के रोगियों और उनसे हुई मौतों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

मलेरिया

वर्ष	रोगी	मौतें	मि०एम० आर०
			(प्रति हजार रोगी)
1986	1792157	323	0.182
1987	1663284	188	0.113
1988 (अनन्तिम)	1472059	165	0.112

फाइलेरिया

वर्ष	रोगी	मौतें	सी.एम.आर. (प्रति हजार रोगी)
1986	शून्य		
1987	शून्य		
1988	शून्य		

जापानी एनसेफलाइटिस

वर्ष	योगी मौतें	सी.एम.आर (प्रति हजार रोगी)	
1986	7500	2627	3.50
1987	3515	1346	3.83
1988 (अनन्तिम)	5920	2009	3.39

टिप्पण : सी. एम.आर.-रोगी मृत्यु दर

Use of Fluoride in Toothpaste

178. SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHA-KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 3198 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 28th March, 1989 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a final decision regarding the use of Fluoride in toothpastes;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c) The views of Director General of Health Services on the report have been received and the report is under active consideration of the Ministry.

Increase in incidence of Diabetes in the capital

179. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Diabetes is growing in the capital very fast as reported in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 9th April, 1989;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) the actual percentage of people suffering from this disease; and

(d) what remedial measures are being contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) This is only partly true that diabetes is growing in the capital. The increase is in the cases of non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus cases. There is no increasing trend in the prevalence rate of insulin dependent diabetes mellitus cases. The increase in the prevalence on non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus is associated with the following factors—

1. Overweight (obesity).

2. Consumption of high caloric diet.

3. Consumption of a greater preportion of refind carbohydrates in the diet.

4. Consumption of a greater proportion of fat in the diet.

5. Lack of physical activity and physical exercise.

6. Changing life styles.

(c) The ICMR study has indicated a prevalence rate of approximately 5 per cent.

(d) A pilot Programme has been taken up with the following objectives:—

1. Identification of high risk subjects at an early stage, and importing appropriate health education with focus on primary prevention.

2. Early diagnosis of disease and institution of appropriate management so as to reduce morbidity and mortality.